THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, near the South West Corner of the Diamond——Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year——Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance——Advertisements published on reasonable terms.

VOLUME 48. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1833. NUMBER 76.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;
25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;
30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;
5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;
100 thousand common white pine shingles;
20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;
15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

200 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet; 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,

Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, and at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

CITY DISPENSARY,

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:

100 barrels of Molasses.

ALSO, IN STORE,

5 tons Scorched Salts.

March 15, 1833—tf

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE, No. 8, Market street.

March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.

For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,

January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to

CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,

Pittsburgh. March 12.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

April 19, 1833—tf

STONE'S Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry—Just received and for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

April 9. Corner of Wood and Third streets.

OFFICE for the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Stocks, &c.; No. 68 WOOD STREET. Western, and every description of Bank Note Paper, purchased at a low rate of discount.

WANTED,

Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Thalers, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Bank of England Notes, at high premiums.

6 per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, in sums not less than $100, to remain 30 days or more. Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

GEO. A. COOK, Exchange Broker.

April 9, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received, one Case of BLANK CARDS—assorted Numbers—for sale cheap by S. J. SYLVESTER, Corner of Wood and Third st's.

May 3, 1833.

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Intlata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.

April 23—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington,) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

Just Received, and on hand,

HAVANNA and Rio Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong Teas; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugar and Molasses; Champagne, and Cogniac Brandy; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New Orleans Rum; Holland Gin, (hour glass brand:) Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sicily, Malaga, and Marseilles and Bourdeaux Claret Wines, warranted pure; best Sperm Candles, & Winter Strained Oil; Fresh Salad Oil; Castile, Shaving, Boston, Palm and Rosin Soap; Almonds: bunch and bloom Raisins; Raisins in kegs; Fresh Mackerel, No. 2; Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, &c. &c.; Spanish Indigo, Fustic, Campeachy Logwood, Camwood, Blue Vitriol, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Alum, Copperas, Chalk, &c. &c.

Corks, Sap Sago Cheese, Phila. Glue, Starch, and Richmond and Pittsburgh manufactured Tobacco, well assorted; together with Salt, Iron, Nails, Paper, Ropes, &c.

Comprising, together, a lot of goods selected with the utmost care, and which are recommended with confidence. (For sale on accomodating terms.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE,

Corner St. Clair & Penn Sts.

N. B. Expected to receive shortly, White Havanna Sugar; 30 bbls. Tanners' Oil, from Boston.

April 9, 1833—2m

A. LAMONT & Co's Patent Vices:
Fullers' Screws:
Timber Wheel, do.:
Mill, do.:
Mill Spindles:
Blanchard's Cast Steel Corn & Grass Scythes:
Do. German do. do.
Thompson's Sickles—on hand and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,

Corner of Market & Water sts.

March 29—tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

NO. 108 MARKET STREET.

WE invite the attention of buyers to our fresh stock of DRY GOODS, recently purchased in the eastern cities, upon the most advantageous terms, and among which will be found many desirable articles—all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost.

J. SHEA & Co.

N. B.—Persons who know themselves indebted to the subscribers for a longer period than six months, will please call and settle their respective accounts, previous to the 20th May next; and those having claims, will present them for settlement.

April 12—tf J. S. & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the Mansion House at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now occupied by Benj. Weaver, as a Hotel, together with all the vacant ground attached. As this property, and long established stand is pretty generally known to the public, it is unnecessary to give a further description of it, as those who would wish to purchase, will examine for themselves—the terms will be easy, as only part of the money will be required in hand. For further particulars, apply to

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

April 23—tf No. 51 Market street.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,

March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ANTI ANGULAR SYSTEM OF WRITING.

MR. WINTER, having acquired a knowledge of Mr. Smith's incomparably excellent system of Penmanship, having practised under him, and become well acquainted with his *method* of Instruction, and with the *manner* in which he has secured so much success in his beautiful and accomplished art, would now inform his numerous friends, and the citizens generally, that he intends to devote special attention to that important branch of Education.

Mr. W. has already introduced this system, with astonishing success, in his *Academy, in Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Diamond Alley,* where specimens of the great and rapid improvement of his Pupils may, at any time, be seen.

Private Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen will be attended to, at such time as shall be most convenient. On Monday next, the 22d inst., Mr. W. intends commencing an evening class, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The number will be limited. An early application is therefore necessary, for those who wish to attend.

Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes, &c., will continue to be taught in the above Academy, as usual. April 19.

BOOKS LOST!

5 VOLUMES of Niles' Register, to wit—16, 18, 22, 23, and 26th volumes.

Also, a number of LAW BOOKS.

☞ Persons who have any of them, are requested to return them to the office of the subscriber.

W. W. FETTERMAN.

June 4, 1833.

TEA AND INDIGO.

ON CONSIGNMENT. 10 chests Y. H. Tea: 2 seroons Indigo. Offered somewhat below the market price, to effect speedy sales.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

May 24—6t

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Undersigned will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, on the premises, their COTTON FACTORY, situated at Fallston, on Big Beaver, within 2 miles of the Ohio.

This Factory contains 7 Throstles, and 1 Mule, operating about 900 Spindles, with all the necessary preparations of Cards, Drawing Frames, &c., all in good order, and in successful operation. A minute description is hardly deemed necessary, as any person disposed to purchase will, of course, give it a personal inspection. Its location is most admirably situated on one of the most permanent streams west of the mountains, navigable twenty miles above, by canal and slack water navigation, and to any extent by the Ohio, offering an easy transportation to all the best markets on that noble river. To any person acquainted with the business, and desiring to make money, this establishment offers peculiar advantages. Any information desired, can be obtained by addressing

PUGHS, WILSON & Co.,
Fallston, Beaver co., Pa.

☞ The New York American, National Gazette, and Baltimore American, will insert weekly till sale, and charge this office.

May 21, 1833.—ts

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

April 19—tf

JOSEPH FISCHGENS & Co.

NEW RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 4, GRAY'S Row,

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale—Alcohol, from Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Brandy; Gin, Whiskey, Cordials of all descriptions: good cider; Vinegar by the barrel, or small; which, being manufactured by a person acquainted with the business, are presented as pure.

Pittsburgh, April 9. 1833—2m

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's

Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

Wanted,

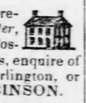
SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.

March 12, 1833.

TO RENT,



THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable erms. April 23—tf

Wall Paper and Velvet Borderings.

RECEIVED, this day, a large assortment—embracing the latest eastern patterns, some of which are very elegant—call and examine them, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

Corner of Third and Wood streets, late H. Holdship & Son. April 5.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WILL be sold, at public auction, in the borough of Erie, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday in August next,

2,000 *Acres of Land,*

In 50 acre tracts, about one mile from said borough, adjoining Lake Erie, and on two public roads. The land is of a good quality, well watered and timbered.

Those wanting good lands and well situated, had better attend, as this is the last public land for sale in this part of the state. The Pennsylvania Canal will pass through this tract, when made.

Terms of payment—one half of the purchase money down at the time of sale; one fourth in six, and one fourth in nine months, with interest.

RUFUS S. REED,

President of the present Town Council.

Erie, Pa., April 20, 1833. [May 7.—ts]

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH.

J. C. takes this opportunity of soliciting the patronage of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and would be happy to show his specimens to those who may favor him with a call.

May 3—tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 26—tf

REMOVAL.

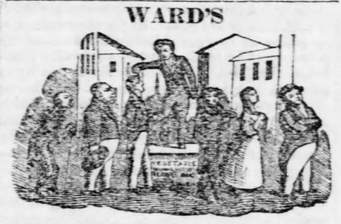
Hoge & Wainwright

HAVE removed their Hardware Stores from No. 100 Wood, and 130 Liberty street, to No. 54 Wood street—at which place they intend keeping an extensive and well assorted stock of

Hardware, Cutlery, Whips, &c.

☞ The attention of the public, generally, is respectfully requested. April 12—2m

WARD'S



VEGETABLE HAIR OIL.

IN all ages of the world, a beautiful head of hair has been considered the greatest ornament ever bestowed by nature upon the human frame, and indispensably necessary to the perfection of personal beauty. It is a very general complaint of young persons, that their hair is falling off, becoming dry, or unhealthy; this may be owing to the application of improper and injurious oils, or to the entire neglect of the hair. Without proper attention, diseases of the hair will arise, which are often found to occasion thinness, falling off, and frequently total baldness. For these evils, and the necessary inconveniences attending them, Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil will be found in all cases a sure remedy. Before offering this Oil to the public it had been tried in hundreds of cases of baldness, thinness and falling off of the hair, and in every instance its salutary effects have been realized to admiration. It has never failed to produce a new and beautiful growth of hair on heads already bald, and to check that falling off which so often occurs. In cases where it becomes dry and ceases to grow, this Oil will very soon render it healthy, and produce a rapid and beautiful growth, without the least injury to the most delicate head; nor does any falling off follow after using it. That loss of hair, which so often takes place after sickness, may be easily prevented by using this celebrated Oil. In short no Oil has ever been offered to the public that gives such universal satisfaction, and stands the test of experience like Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effects of this Oil, the following testimonials, from gentlemen of high respectability, are most respectfully submitted:—

Extract of a letter from John A. Wadsworth, M. D., of the city of Providence, R. I. to W. & L. Krumbhaar & Co., of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen: Dr. Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil has gained great repute with us, having restored Hair on heads that have been bald for years, and I have no doubt it will give satisfaction wherever it may be introduced.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

Messrs. STANLEY & Co., of Baltimore, in writing to Mr. HUNTON, Druggist, in Washington City, say, 'That Letters to them from Druggists in Boston, describe *Ward's Hair Oil* as being highly approved of there, and selling with astonishing rapidity.

Extract of a letter from Harvey Seymour, Druggist, Hartford, Ct., to the Proprietor, dated Hartford, Sept. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir: I find your Hair Oil a valuable article; I was so unfortunate as to lose the Hair from the top of my head, and, from the use of about half a bottle, I find it starting out anew.

HARVEY SEYMOUR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Oil, you were good enough to put into my hands when I was in Lowell, has produced the most wonderful effects on my Hair that I ever witnessed. You recollect when I called on you, my Hair had fallen very much, and I was quite bald; I have now a beautiful head of Hair, coming on very rapidly. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for the benefit the Oil has afforded me. A number of my friends are very anxious to obtain some of the Oil, and I wish you to send me one dozen bottles of the largest size immediately.

Yours, respectfully,
C. WOOD, M. D.

Extract of a letter from Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of Providence, to the Proprietor.

Esteemed Friend: Your Hair Oil is attended with very promising effects. One of our most respectable citizens, who had been bald for ten years, with a skin as smooth and free from hair as the palm of his hand, has been using the Oil, and fine hair is now coming out on every part of the previously bald scalp.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. WADSWORTH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1832.

I certify that about fifteen years ago, my hair began to fall off, and in a few years became so thin that I found it a source of great inconvenience. On seeing Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil advertised in several New York papers, and highly recommended by two medical gentlemen, with whom I was acquainted, I was induced to make trial of it. When I commenced the use of it, I very much doubted its efficacy in my case, having been bald so many years. But I had not tried it long, before I found it to possess the properties which had been attributed to it. I have now as good and healthy a head of hair as I had twenty five years ago. I can cheerfully recommend it to others who have had the misfortune to lose their hair.

G. W. CUNNINGHAM.

BOSTON, Nov 3, 1832.

DR. WARD—*Sir:* A friend of mine had a bottle of your Hair Oil put into his hand, and using it a short time, the hair began to grow on his head, which was before bald, and he had tried many other remedies in vain.

Yours, respectfully,
C. E. ALLEN.

☞ For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

April 30—tf.

WANTED,

20 SHARES of Stock of the old Bank of Pittsburgh, for which $55 per share will be given. Apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

May 24, 1833.

THE WESTERN FEMALE

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

UNDER the superintendence of WILLIAM B. LACEY, D. D., is now open, and will be prepared for the reception of pupils at any time, except in the month of August.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of Female Education; and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the Principal hopes to fulfil the design.

Mrs. *Fleming* and Miss *Smith* will teach the elementary branches; Dr. *Aikin* will instruct in Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology. Dr. *Lacey* will hear classes in Rhetoric, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, History, Elocution, and Criticism. Mrs. *Lacey*, Mr. *Duponchel*, and Mrs. *Fleming*, will teach the French and Italian Languages. Mr. *Rupp*, assisted by Mrs. Lacey, will give lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Mr. *Duponchel*, Mrs. *Lacey* and Miss *Smith*, will instruct in Drawing and Painting, in all their varieties.

☞ The expense of Board and Tuition will vary, according to the branches taught, from 120 to 200 dollars per annum.

☞ Bills, in all cases, payable one quarter in advance.

Lectures will be given, weekly, on Etiquette and Female Manners, and the pupils exercised, daily, in Calesthenics, and the forms and elegancies of polished life. The scholars will have access to an extensive Library of English, French, and Italian Literature, with every possible facility to the improvement of their *taste* and *manners*.

Each Pupil is required to bring a Bible, Bed, and Bedding, Towels, Napkins, Table Spoon, Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork.

The summer term will commence on the 13th May, inst., and all who wish to enter in that period, are requested to do so at the *beginning*.

Dr. Lacey contemplates establishing, in the vicinity of his residence, a school for boys; and those who wish to procure places in it for their sons, will please apply immediately.

☞ The Christian Herald, Democrat, and Statesman, will insert the above 3 times.

May 3, 1833.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continne to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall PAPER.

☞ Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice.

☞ They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞ The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

May 28, 1833.—tf

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞ N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest market price, in cash, will be paid for the various grades of Wool, washed on the Sheep's back, delivered at the Woollen Manufactory, in Economy.

FREDERICK RAPP.

Economy, April 29. 1833. [May 3.—3m.]

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by ALEX. BAILIE, corner of Market and Third streets,

OLD L. P. MADEIRA, in bottles and on draught;
Pale Sherry, Lobo Brand;
Brown do. very rich;
Golden do. do.;
Grape Juice Port, very rich;
Old L. P. Teneriffe;
Old Cette Madeira;
Lisbon, very superior;
Malmsey Madeira, very rich;
Champagne, celebrated Anchor Brand;
Claret, Leo Ville, and St. Julian, very superior;
Old Hock, 1811;
Sauterne, very fine;
Also, Superior Old Virgin and Champagne Brandy;
Holland Gin, Old and Genuine;
Jamaica Spirits;
All of which are offered at reduced prices—apply as above. May 14—tf

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Complete Periodical Library.

FORTY Eight Pages Weekly—nearly 2,500 pages a year, for five dollars, furnishing, annually, select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear—Voyages and Travels, History, Biography, Select Memoirs, the most approved European Annuals, Adventures, Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

The 'Complete Periodical Library,' will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 48 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed; printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers; frequently into one. New works will be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and sent off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought to the very fountain of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when, without it he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost us six dollars to import, can be reprinted and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty or thirty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2500 pages, annually, equal to FIFTY common sized books. Every work published in the Library will be COMPLETE IN ITSELF. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he pleases, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature, unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end, will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double the original cost to the subscriber.

The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works, of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal to any thing of the kind in America.

The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, and regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper, at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting $20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate.

Address T. K. GREENBANK.

No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

Charles H. & John F. White's

Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture

WARE ROOMS,

Nos. 107 and 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

A VERY extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY, finished in the best and most elegant manner, is kept constantly on hand at the above Ware Rooms. The Furniture is manufactured by the most experienced workmen, from choice materials, and after the latest and most approved designs of both Europe and America. The proprietors feel confident, from their long experience in the manufacture of these articles, and the facilities always at their command, that they can execute orders with at least equal satisfaction, and with greater speed, than in any other establishment in the United States.

By a visit to their Rooms, they trust that such an exhibition can be made as will afford an ample guarantee of this ability.

Any articles in the range of their business, ordered at a distance, will be packed with the greatest care, so as to preclude the possibility of injury occurring by their transportation to the remotest section of the country.

May 28, 1833—1m

Cheap, Valuable, & Interesting Works.

THE Family Physician, and Gazette of Human Life: being a Library of Health and Hygiene, and of Popular and General Medical Knowledge, rendered familiar to every individual: embracing every subject connected with the Prevention, Treatment, and Cure of Diseases—the Qualities of Medicines—their good and ill effects on Health—the Ingredients of Secret or Patent Medicines—the true Principles of Eating and Drinking, or Eating and Drinking to Live—Domestic Cookery—Chemistry—and a great variety of curious, valuable, and interesting Knowledge, of the highest importance to all, and hitherto hidden from the mass of Mankind. *Contributed to by a number of Practising Physicians.*

The object of this work is to present every subject connected with diseases, and its treatment, which, by its simplicity and the perspicuity of its details, shall enable all who wish, to be thoroughly informed in this most interesting and important of sciences.

The advantages of such a publication to all ranks of society need not be insisted upon, since they must suggest themselves to every reflecting mind. Under the influence of the diffusion of sound medical knowledge among all classes, empiricism must be disarmed of the dangerous weapons with which it wars so successfully against the life of man; the abusive employment of medicines so baneful to health, will give place to the rational administration of remedial agents, and the scientific and experienced physician will be aided in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Nothing that can add to the interest and utility of the work shall be neglected. The principles of diet and regimen shall be explained, and their application enforced. The ingredients of secret remedies shall be given, and the whole subject of materia medica shall be discussed and explained in a lucid and simple style.

☞ A premium of $100 will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay (not exceeding 20 pages octavo) on the advantages, to the community, of the general diffusion of medical knowledge. The essays are to be directed, post paid, to the Editor, in all of June next.

The award of the premium will depend upon the decision of several eminent physicians.

☞ Editors, post masters, and others, are respectfully invited to act as agents. Any person who remits ten dollars will have ten copies forwarded him. Persons remitting one dollar will have eight numbers sent. All distant communications to be address

POETRY.

IT'S TIME;

OR THE LITTLE FACTORY GIRL.

Many of our readers will find it difficult to realize the scenes we have placed before them—scenes so abhorrent to the feelings as to find admission into the mind only with great difficulty. Verse will sometimes gain a way where dry prose is rejected. An affecting fact, stated by the witness, Gillett Sharpe, (p. 210 of the *Evidence*) has been thrown into rhyme, and we give it without consulting the writer. Let the reader observe that it conveys merely a simple statement of the fact which took place, and which, we fear, we must add, is of no uncommon occurrence.—*Article on Factory Question.—Fraser's Mag.*

'Twas on a winter's morning,
The weather wet and wild,
Three hours before the dawning
The father roused his child;
Her daily morsel bringing,
The darksome room he paced,
And cried, 'The bell is ringing,
My hapless darling, haste!'

'Father, I'm up, but weary,
I scarce can reach the door,
And long the way and dreary,—
O carry me once more!
To help us we've no mother,
And you have no employ;
They killed my little brother,—
Like him I'll work and die!'

Her wasted form seemed nothing,
The load was at his heart;
The sufferer he kept soothing,
Till at the mill they part.
The overlooker met her,
As to her frame she crept,
And with his thong he beat her,
And cursed her as she wept.

Alas! what hours of horror
Made up her latest day;
In toil, and pain, and sorrow,
They slowly passed away:
It seemed, as she grew weaker,
'The threads they oftener broke,
The rapid wheels ran quicker,
And heavier fell the stroke.

The sun had long descended,
But night brought no repose;
Her day began and ended
As cruel tyrants chose.
At length a little neighbor
Her halfpenny she paid,
To take her last hour's labor,
While by her frame she laid.

At last, the engine ceasing,
The captives homeward rushed;
She thought her strength increasing—
'Twas hope her spirits flushed:
She left, but oft she tarried;
She fell, and rose no more,
Till, by her comrades carried,
She reached her father's door.

All night, with tortured feeling,
He watched his speechless child,
While, close beside her kneeling,
She knew him not, nor smiled.
Again the Factory's ringing,
Her last perceptions tried;
When, from her straw bed springing,
'"Tis time!" she shrieked—and died!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. Y. American, May 28.

Daniel Webster.—The notice of this eminent man, which we copy to day from the National Intelligencer, where it appeared as a communication, in nothing exaggerates the capacity, the services, and the deserts, of this true and able American. He belongs not to Massachusetts, nor to New England—but to the Union; to that Union, in behalf of which, in our judgment, his efforts have been more availing than those of any one man since the days when the Federalist was written.

MR. WEBSTER.

Great intellectual power has always commanded the attention and excited the admiration of mankind—whether exhibited in the battle field amidst blood and carnage and desolation, or displayed in the legislative hall in powerful argument and splendid imagery, and overwhelming eloquence: or manifested in the page of the poet or the philosopher, charming and delighting all who come within its magic influence—the controlling power of talent and genius is always felt and always acknowledged.

But, in our humble opinion, of all the various modes in which genius displays its mighty influence, that of the orator, who can at his will control his hearers and bend them to his purpose, affords the most perfect exemplification of human power. We think a higher and more lofty grade of intellect is necessary for this purpose, than is required by the successful general or the eloquent writer. The orator must unite the energy and decision and self possession of the warrior, with the extensive learning and refined taste and brilliant imagination of the author.

These ideas have been suggested by a consideration of the character and services of DANIEL WEBSTER.

We consider Mr. W. one of the most gifted and extraordinary men our country has ever produced; and we believe we shall be sustained by the deliberate judgment of a great majority of the American people, when we say, that with perhaps one exception (our venerated Chief Justice) he is the most extraordinary man who is now engaged in the active duties of life among us.

By the mere force of native talent, unaided by a single adventitious circumstance of family, or party, or friends, he has risen to a height of reputation and influence, such as fancy could hardly have pictured or hope have prophesied.

Whether we view him as a youth at college—as a lawyer in New Hampshire—as a member of Congress, at the age 32—as the profound constitutional advocate before the Supreme Judiciary—or as the overwhelming *annihilator* of nullification in the Senate of the United States, he is always distinguished and always pre-eminent.

From the period at which he first appeared in public life, his history may be said to be interwoven with that of his country—it is familiar to all. He has been regularly and rapidly rising in power and influence, until it would seem he could scarcely rise higher; and yet every new effort seems to exhibit his character in a new light, and to fasten upon him, with fresh force, the admiration and applauses of his countrymen.

It is a singular and remarkable fact, that there are combined in Mr. Webster's character almost all the qualities which the critics require to form a perfect orator; and it is in this view that he is so greatly superior to any who have yet appeared in our country, and to most of those who have been distinguished in the British Parliament. Patrick Henry may have equalled him in flueacy and animation; Fisher Ames in elegance and beauty of language; and the great Pinkney in power, energy, and promptitude—but it was reserved for Webster to unite all these, and even other qualities, in his own person. With knowledge which may be said to be universal; with wit and genius surpassed by none; in readiness and fluency of language; in impressiveness of delivery; with powers of reasoning and imagination nicely balanced; with self-possession which never deserts him—we consider him before any orator our country has yet produced, and fully equal to any of whom England can boast, if we except Mr. Burke; and it may be well made a question whether even this gifted and mighty man can, on the whole, be considered his superior. Perhaps in elaborate elegance of style, and in beauty and richness of metaphor, Webster may be inferior to Burke: but in masculine energy of thought, in impressive grandeur of sentiment, in force and variety of illustration, he is fully his equal; while in strength of argument, pungency of sarcasm, and profundity of judgment, he is probably his superior.

Mr. Webster's style, like that of Burke, is original—is his own. Dr. Johnson's characteristic remark respecting the latter, may with equal truth be applied to the former. When asked if Mr. Burke did not resemble Tullius Cicero? "No, sir," said he, "he resembles Edmund Burke."

Mr. Webster's most peculiar and striking trait of character may be said to be strength. He commences and carries on a contest like an intellectual giant. He is himself armed and invulnerable at every point, while his blows fall as thick and heavy on his antagonist as if they were dealt by the hundred handed Briareus. Others cut with a two edged sword, but he handles "a sledge hammer, and repeats his blows so often and in so many different modes, that few can again recognize the *carcass* he has undertaken to mangle." In this respect he has often been compared to the present Lord Chancellor of England, and we consider the resemblance in some respects a striking one. Mr. W., however, is unquestionably superior to his Lordship in grace and impressiveness of delivery, as well as in elegance and propriety of language, and quite equal in depth of thought and solidity of judgment.*

Mr. W's general and extensive knowledge gives him peculiar power. It enables him to bring any thing and every thing, at his will, in illustration of his subject—all the beauties of nature, and all the mysteries of art, "whether belonging to earth or to a higher region;" he seizes every thing as he proceeds, and like a resistless torrent, bearing on its rapid bosom, "earth, and rock, and tree," seems to acquire new power and fresh vigor in proportion as he becomes loaded with the heterogeneous mass. He is not a man of *profound* learning; but he has the talent, beyond any one we know of, of extracting from every person he meets all the information he possesses; and as his memory is retentive and his observations acute, he has acquired a stock of knowledge in every department of human learning, equalled by few and surpassed by none.

Another important trait of character which he possesses in an eminent degree, is his uniform practical good sense. He is always *safe*, as well as powerful and profound. It seems to be the peculiar lot of great genius, where a brilliant and discursive imagination is not controlled and regulated by judgment equally strong, that mistakes in theory and errors in practice will be committed, which men of far humbler powers never would have made, and which they regard with unfeigned astonishment. We every day see striking exemplifications of this truth. But Mr. Webster's friends need never apprehend such mistakes in him. They never have cause to hang their heads in mortification and chagrin at a false step or a ridiculous course: his well balanced mind carries him safely through, where many a man of genius has wofully fallen. Passion in him is controlled by reason; imagination is restrained by judgment; theory gives way to practice. In this trait, he will gain by a comparison with the most distinguished men of any age or country; no man has committed fewer mistakes, who has taken any part in so many matters.

Mr. Webster has always been distinguished for liberality and magnanimity as a politician. It can never be said of him that he

"————narrowed his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind."

Upon the miserable shuffling of partisan warfare, his expansive and comprehensive mind looks down with disgust. His enlarged vision embraces his country—his whole country. His attention has been directed to great and worthy objects—to increase the happiness, and power, and influence of the American people; to elicit and increase their resources, and to lay still broader and deeper the foundations of their future prosperity.

He is likewise an original and profound thinker. Like Dr. Johnson, he gives a new aspect to every thing he touches. He takes striking and forcible views of his subject; and where there is nothing positively new, his illustrations are commanding, the connections in which he places his argument are novel, and by these means he engages and rivets the attention, while he carries captive the judgment, by a chain of argument, continuous, powerful, and irresistible. The sophisms and chicanery by which an opponent may attempt to mystify and delude an audience, vanish before his all grasping mind, as if touched by the magician's wand. In the discussion of a subject, he combines great originality of genius, extraordinary acquirements, and a vast reach of thought, with uncommon minuteness of knowledge, accuracy of detail, and a perseverance which no difficulties can dishearten and no obstacles overcome. We shall find few orators or statesmen, of any age or country, who combine so much strength and originality of thought, so much grandeur and energy of expression, with so much beauty and elegance of diction, and so great variety and extent of information.

Mr. Webster's oratorical displays, unlike those of Patrick Henry and some other of our gifted speakers, lose none of their power and effect by being published. They will bear the nicest scrutiny, the closest examination—and the most fastidious critic will find little that he will be able to alter for the better. His speeches and writings will descend to posterity as a rich legacy, to be consulted by future legislators and statesmen, and, with the "Federalist," to be studied and admired as profound commentaries on our Constitution and form of Government.

Perhaps the most forcible exhibition which Mr. W. has ever made of his rich and varied powers was in the debate on Foot's Resolution. This mighty effort for pungency of wit—for bitterness of sarcasm—for power and strength of argument—for profound and statesman like views—for force and variety of illustration—for depth and originality of thought—for beauty and propriety of style—for extent and profundity of legal learning, we fearlessly assert, has never been surpassed, if it has ever been equalled, by the most splendid exhibitions of Fox, or Pitt, or Burke, or Sheridan, or Canning, or Brougham.

As a friend, he is ardent, sincere, and faithful—as a patriot, pure, honest, and trustworthy—as a man, noble, magnanimous, and generous to a fault—as an orator, great, eloquent, and overwhelming—as a statesman, wise, cautious, and profound.

Viewed in any and every light, Mr. W. is a most extraordinary man—extraordinary in his rise, in his progress, and in his present standing—he lives in an interesting era of his country and of the world—and he is peculiarly fitted by nature and by education to lead in such an era. But great as is his fame, it has not yet reached its meridian splendor, but is destined to descend to a late posterity—to increase in reputation—to grow in influence, and to expand in usefulness—when the bitter animosities, and partisan prejudices, and unprincipled calumnies of the day, shall have been buried for ever in the gulf of oblivion.

FRANKLIN.

* I am more than sustained in this estimate of the relative power of these great men, by the opinion of two of our most distinguished citizens—one, an eminent literary character, and the other, a well known Southern statesman, whose names, if published, would add not a little to any opinion they might express; and both of whom have frequently heard Lord Brougham. In a conversation on this subject, last winter, they agreed that, although there was considerable similarity in the characters of Lord B. and Mr. W., yet the latter was decidedly the more powerful man.

From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

We have translated the following article from the Paris Journal des Debats, of March 13, because we believed that it might prove interesting to our readers, at a time when the affairs of the Ottoman empire are beginning anew to excite attention, and to threaten in some degree the harmony of the leading powers of Europe. It was, as will be perceived, written at a time when the intervention of France was supposed to have superseded that of Russia. Subsequent information has given occasion to the impression, that this intervention has, in its turn, been superseded by the armed one of the Russian Emperor. But these changes do not materially affect the interest attached to the article in questson.

RUSSIA.—The treaty which has just been concluded at Constantinople, under the auspices of France, permits us to expect an early termination of the struggle in the East. At this day, negotiation, solve the difficulties, which once yielded only to the sword. But the frailty of this monarchy of the sons of Osman, so powerful for a century past in the estimation of the world, is not the less certain. On the one hand, the prompt mediation of the monarchy of the North, and its inclination for an armed intervention, have shown plainly enough the character of modern policy; and the more we are relieved from apprehension for the balance of the continent or the peace of the world, the more ought we to avail ourselves of the chance which has directed the general attention to the North and to the East, in order that all men in Europe may be made to see the necessity, in our view an imperious one, of preserving from all open or secret violation, premeditated or otherwise, the *statu quo* of the great kingdoms, particularly that of the greatest one of all.

In fact, that vast empire, which has for the last century been perpetually growing—that empire, which is bounded by Sweden and the U. States, Prussia and Mexico, China and Austria, Turkey and the Indies, Persia and Asia Minor—that empire, which bears down with all its weight upon inferior powers, and has nothing to fear from any, —that empire of seventy millions of men, will grow no more without disturbing the equilibrium of all the rest. Still, its farther aggrandizement, to which perhaps the cabinet of St. Petersburgh does not at this moment aspire, is encouraged by prejudices which cannot be too soon cast away. There prevails, for example, an impression, that, whenever the ambition of Russia is awakened, Constantinople will be its first object, and that, this being gained, every thing is accomplished; there is also a persuasion, that Russia can extend her frontiers no farther, without being in danger of division and decay; every where we observe an ignorance or forgetfulness of the causes of her greatness, and of the causes which may yet increase it: there is, in fact, a general disposition to regard her power as more apparent than real. We shall examine these points more rapidly than so vast a subject requires.

A State has real power when she has nothing to fear from any of her neighbors; she has an offensive power, when her neighbors have every thing to fear from her. Russia can be subdued by no other power: nothing but a coalition can conquer her: that is her first advantage. She menaces all the world: that is her second.

Look abroad upon her boundaries. On the north, they extend to the pole: on the east, her Asiatic possessions, counting them as deserts, merely, protect her as effectually as the frozen ocean; in the south, Georgia, Erivan, Armenia, the vast and inaccessible plateaux which may be called the glacis of Caucasus, hold in check the two monarchies of Omar and of Ali. On the side of the Black Sea and the Danube, what has she to fear? Nothing but this conquest of Byzantium, which, it is said, is to be her ruin. At the other extremity, by means of Lapland, which, with Finland, she possesses as far as the Tornea, she touches Stockholm. In front, Vienna and Berlin are by no means distant from her frontier. In short, her position is every where offensive; her blow would be every where decisive; every where a single victory would put her in possession of capitals. Her own are buried very far behind her boundaries.—A single campaign can never overwhelm them.

Prussia and Austria, those advanced posts of Europe, are composed of people differing in their origin, language, religious faith, condition and institutions. Let intestine dissension break out, let an imprudent policy draw one of them over to a hostile alliance, and the continent lies open. But how, on the other hand, except at the point which is covered by still smoking ruins, can you deny to Russia a real and imposing nationality? Of sixty eight millions of people, more than sixty millions had a fraternity anterior to their political union; a community of origin, of faith and of character, renders this vast encampment, covering a ninth part of the universe, as imposing in the eyes of the statesman, as it is in those of the soldier.

She has, moreover, the power of providing for her own sustenance. Corn and barley abound in the recesses of the north. The Ukraine and the Crimea may be made the granaries of Europe.—She has iron, hemp, timber for her fleets, and horses for her armies. She has the reindeer of Archangel, and the camel of Circassia. From Caucasus to the mountains of Lapland, not a hillock interferes with transportation, or would arrest the creations of industry for an hour. Her lakes, like inland seas, unite the seas which wash our shores. Twenty five rivers, the largest in Europe, roll from a central plateau towards these distant reservoirs, binding together, fertilizing, and carrying commerce and civilization to every quarter of the empire. For a century past, she has attempted, often with success, to strike out new paths for her caravans by the Euxine and the Caspian seas, and the Aral lakes. She rules the Baltic. One step farther on the Tigris and Euphrates, and she touches the gulf of Persia. No doubt all these developements must be rapid under a government which loves civilization, and which, over seven hundred thousand square leagues, makes a tranquillity reign, such as the world never knew before. Hence doubtless emanates a progress which gives promise of every other; that unheard of growth of population, which, in the course of forty years, will enable European Russia alone to number one hundred million subjects.

The maritime provinces, particularly Finland, Livonia, and Courland, provide her with seamen. The inhabitants of the *Steppes*, the Numidians of the North, are on horseback from their birth. An agricultural population furnishes a hardy infantry. And as the Serf, who becomes a soldier, finds life in the camp more grateful than by his fireside; as the military service gains for him the prize of liberty, his country can demand, at each enrolment, twenty two years of his life. Hence, the population being double that of France, and the term of service more than triple, where the Czar takes one conscript of 500, we must take one in 80, and this in order to obtain an equal number, ruin the country by this tax of blood.

Here are the elements of a power, which is not merely apparent, but great and effective. We are told of its financial superiority over us, and not without truth. Let us see to what extent this is true.

There are some consecrated maxims, to which it will not answer to give a blind assent. We may deny that three things are necessary for war: money, money, money. There is but one, and that is victory. Defensive wars do not pay their own expenses, they are ruinous; so the people who have no other in perspective, like Spain and Turkey, are too poor to endure the weight of a proper military establishment. Those which are yet in the ascendant, find resources enough; as, for example, Russia, which was, two centuries ago, poorer than at this hour, and has yet conquered more territory than belonged to the world known to the ancients. This conquest is a profitable business: she is enriched by the provinces she takes from the foe, and makes him pay for those which she forbears to take: witness the peace of 1827 and that of 1829. Thus, if the nation wishes to be poor, let her be alarmed at her own military establishment of 800,000 men. We remember the remark of a minister to his master: "You cannot maintain a hundred thousand men: keep two hundred thousand." Here is the true philosophy of the whole subject.

The Russian empire has nothing of the burden of our enarmous debt; none of the overwhelming charges of pensions; it has but one government and one court, while the rest of Europe, in very narrow limits, is parcelled out among fifty two dynasties, and is subject, by this means alone, to a burden of 270,000,000 francs. The Imperial House of Russia is, without difficulty, frugal, because it can impose upon the people by the dazzling splendor of its unbounded power. Absolute power, among a people sufficiently rude to endure it, is, in itself, not costly; it is not a complicated system. It has no dark pretensions to struggle with, rebellious interests to subdue, distinct powers to recognize, no equilibrium to maintain among them. Where there are no rights, one will suffices for all. It is, in one sense, a telegraphic government. The prince commands: officers transmit the order, and it is done.

We now come to the principles of the Russian power. It rests on three foundations.

The first is, doubtless, the social condition of the people: a nobility formed by the Romanzows, intelligent and brave; an innumerable host of serfs, who do not reason, but are ready to fight and die; this is not a brilliant spectacle for a philosopher, nor the best possible combination to aid the progress of civilization; it is, however, the very best for war, the very best for conquest.

Next comes the political form, the government, the absolute power. This aristocratic and military constitution is a monarchy, this monarchy a despotism, that is governed by a single all controling will, which knows no resistance, whose secrets are undivulged, which can be patient, which can await its time, which transmits itself, amidst the inevitable convulsions of free states, from one kingdom to another, and remains, like the sap, concealed in the gigantic trunk. The peasantry, so restless in a more civilized state, are there the pillar of the throne. There the clergy, often an embarrassment to power elsewhere, are united by sacred ties to the secular authority, and direct the faith of the people in the way of obedience; and so well do they inculcate it, that the Muscovite has been known to prefer death to resistance. Why wonder at the power of a giant, who with so many arms, has but a single head?

The religious constitution of Russia is the third cause which has rendered her mighty, and will preserve her power.

The Greek church has a peculiar character. The nations among which it prevails are alike in manners and in their social state. Imperfectly penetrated by civilization, little troubled by heresies, exalted by persecution, these different countries have preserved an altogether primitive devotion to their religious faith. So powerful is this bond of union, that it soon obliterates every other. In the Polish insurrection, we saw Lithuania and Volhynia scarcely kindling at the sight of the struggles of their brethren on the banks of the Vistula. It is not merely a moral and spiritual bond. It has a powerful hierarchy. The marriages of the Popes give them sons, for whom they could not provide if they did not live under a prince of a similar religion, interested to obtain their support. On the other hand, by a particular provision, the secular clergy cannot aspire to the ecclesiastical dignities. The bishops, the metropolitans, the patriarchs are taken from the monasteries, which are thus thrown open to all the interests and passions of the world. The religious orders are a vast net work, which covers all the land.—The throne of the Czar has found in them a holy militia, which goes forward and disciplines the people for every warlike enterprize. In the countries not yet subdued by the arms of Russia, the convents from a sort of advanced posts, which render conquest easy and make it sure. And as this sacred militia is diffused throughout European and Asiatic Turkey, we may perceive in it a secret form, which sways the most disinterested counsels of the cabinet of Russia. It would require less than this, in spite of the moderation of that cabinet, to justify the instinctive apprehensions of the west of Europe.

In fact, while the Catholic Church universal is scattered over the face of the world, the Greek covers a single, but vast tract of territory. This territory is not confined to the boundaries of Russia; it extends from the mouths of the Nile to the North Sea, and from those of the Wolga to the Adriatic. To this religious army there is but one head: the Emperor of all the Russias. It has two holy cities; Constantinople, a sort of captive Jerusalem, to which the faith of the Greeks of Muscovy turns; and Moscow, a glorious Jerusalem, to which are bound the hopes of the Greeks of the East and of the South. At the foot of Mount Ararat, there is a convent, which Russia has acquired within the last five years, and whose sacred relations encircle all the East. This is the Vatican of Asia. Who can estimate the power of such auxiliaries, the counsels they must inspire, the enterprizes to which they may lend their force?

To all these advantages the Government of Russia adds the remarkable fortune of beholding in all the countries on her frontier, in Hungary, Servia, Romelia, Greece, and Asia Minor, from fifteen to twenty millions of men, who, most of them Greeks in religion, and Sclavonians in origin, acknowledge the same faith, the same blood, the same character with the Russian people, and would for the most part, hail the hour when the eagle of the czar was planted on their towers, as the hour of their deliverance. The eagle might sweep as far as Croatia and the isthmus of Sucz without encountering a foreign faith or a foreign race. Assuredly here is a subject, on which cabinets and people may well pause and meditate.

We do not believe that Constantinople is in immediate danger: Europe is too vigilant. But it would be strange imprudence to forget that Constantinople has two avenues, that the Black sea has two banks, that there are two ways of reaching the Bosphorus, that Erivan is as near Scutari as Jassy or Odessa. It is the empire of Tribizond, and not that of Constantinople, to which the views of Russia will in the first instance turn.

It is folly to maintain that the Russian empire could not engulf new kingdoms in its bosom, without hurrying to ruin. Every age has its maxim, by which empires are to perish. The Romans during five hundred years (five hundred years?) reigned tranquilly over the world. The caliphs included Spain, Africa, and half of Asia in their dominions, for nearly as long a period. For four thousand years has China occupied a territory, larger than that of Europe: three hundred millions, nearly twice the number of the population of Europe, are crowded on its surface, and still it is not rent asunder. To go no farther, Russia, since the time of Peter, has covered seven hundred thousand square leagues; why should the twenty five thousand leagues of European Turkey or Asia Minor overthrow such a colossus?

No! No! The maxim which flatters us into security has no foundation in reason or in history. Great empires have in them such virtue, such a principle of coercion, such a cohesive power, that Rome, while a republic, preserved the world's obedience through the civil wars of her consuls and ner legions, of Sylla, of Pompey, of the triumviri; that the sway of the Caliphs triumphed long over the opposition of races, manners, and climates; that China has been inaccessible to foreign conquest; that Russia has grown strong in defiance of those mortal foes of monarchies, court conspiracies and the minority of kings.

The germs of ruin are stifled in the bosom of a nation which is going onward in the march of prosperity and power, which is in the advancing period of life. Conquering nations perish only ages after they have ceased to conquer, when they have been enervated by long repose. In the interval, great powers have risen on their borders, assaults from without have been aided by the principle of dissolution within, and time has destroyed the power which kept their elements together. So far from division being the necessary consequence of greatness, it is a policy by which they are made to perish. In other respects there is no similitude; few conquering states have combined so many of the principles of cohesion as this empire of the Czars. The people are held together by a common and fervent faith. Their pontiff is their prince. There are no struggles of rival dynasties, no apposition of a hostile population. The universal pressure of a military system will long prevent these from appearing. It will be long before the empire of Peter the Great will feel such perils in its bosom.

Doubtless the Russian Government, like every other, may be overthrown by storms. A military revolution, an aristocratic revolution, a servile revolution, may in turn break out; but all three, so far from destroying, will give new vigor to the principle of aggrandizement; conquest, which is often a mere accident, will become a principle and a passion. History instructs us: revolutions are fatal only to declining States: they exalt those which are yet in progress. Let us renounce the absurd or pusillanimous speculation, that Russia will perish by increasing greatness. The sophism is unworthy of Europe.

On the other hand, we have seen that Russia has nothing to fear from without, except a coalition. Nothing but a persevering, firm, and skilful policy can put her in peril. But this policy would be successful.

Here is the whole truth. We have spoken it because there is, in our judgment, but one noble and wise course, as respects thrones and nations; it is that of rendering an exact account of the situation of all powers, of showing a fixed resolution to maintain the balance between them, which is the only guarantee of peace and independence, of being awake to the consequences of new protectorates, which only prepare the way for an armed occupation.

The preceding suggestions explain the basis on which the affairs of the East must be arranged.—The continent will thus be secure of the first of blessings, repose; and the Government of Russia will have a sufficiently glorious career before it, if, in the midst of universal tranquillity, it shall employ itself in elevating the civilization of those whom Providence has placed beneath its rule.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

The Washington Globe of Saturday contains the President's Proclamation, publishing the new treaty negotiated by Mr. Buchanan with the Emperor of Russia, on the 18th of December last, (N. S.) The ratifications have been duly exchanged. The Treaty contains thirteen original articles, and one separate one. They are to the following effect:

The first article establishes a reciprocal liberty of commerce, navigation, and trade—extending to the inhabitants of each State sojourning or trading in the territories of the other, the same security and protection enjoyed by naon conditives, ition of obedience to the laws.

The second article places the vessels of both countries in the same porton an equality as to tonnage duties. In regard to light house duties, pilotage, custom house fees, port charges, and all other fees and charges of every description and for every purpose, they are to be placed on the footing of the most favored nations, with whom there are not specific treaties on the subject now in force establishing a complete reciprocity.

The third article abolishes discriminating duties on importations, and stipulates that no greater charge of any kind whatsoever shall be levied on merchandise &c. imported in the vessels of one country than on the same articles imported in vessels of the other. By the next article it is explained that these stipulations in both cases, apply as well to arrivals in either country, from ports foreign to both, as to direct voyages.

The same reciprocal stipulations for abolishing discriminating duties are by the fifth article extended to exports from both countries.

The sixth and seventh articles provide that no higher duties shall be paid on importations or exportations of the produce or manufacture of either country to or from the other, than are paid on like articles from or to any other foreign country.—None of these stipulations relate to coastwise navigation—that is expressly excepted and reserved to both nations.

By the eighth and ninth articles the liberty is reserved to each country to appoint consuls, vice consuls, agents, &c. with the privileges of the same officers of the most favored nations,—they being liable, if engaged in commerce, to the laws and usages established for native merchants. They may act, too, without the interference of the local authorities, except when the public peace is endangered, or assistance is required to carry decisions into effect. The parties to controversies before them are not thereby restrained in their judicial remedies at home, for acts done under this authority. Consuls, &c. may require the aid of the local authorities for the arrest, &c. of deserters. Demand, in such case, must be accompanied by written evidence of the claim upon the deserter, and the exhibition of proper official documents. Deserters may be placed by the consuls, &c. in the public prisons, at the cost of those claiming them, until delivered to the claimant, or sent home by another vessel. *Four months*, without being sent home, is the limitation of this confinement, after which the prisoner, unless detained for crimes, shall be unconditionally discharged, and not subject to arrest again for the same cause.

The tenth article grants to alien residents in both countries the right of disposing of personal estate by will—their alien representatives to inherit and take possession personally or by deputy, without any other charges, duties, or obstructions than are imposed on native heirs:—the same laws of intestacy and administration to apply in the absence of the alien heir. The *lex loci* and domestic courts are to decide the rule of descent and apportionment. In cases of *real* estate, an alien heir shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell and withdraw the proceeds, without paying any extra charges or dues. It is provided that this article does not derogate from the existing Russian laws against emigration.

By the eleventh article it is agreed, that if either party shall, hereafter, grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall, immediately, become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such other nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

The closing articles extend the force of the treaty to Poland, and fix its duration to the year 1839, provided one year's notice of intention to abolish shall have been given at that date, or until one year after such previous notice shall have been given thereafter.

The separate articles for the purpose of removing all ambiguity and subjects of discussion from their commercial relations—explains that the existing civil regulations between Russia and Sweden, Russia and Prussia, the Grand Duchy of Finland and Poland,—which are now in force, but which "are in no manner connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general," are not to be affected by this treaty.—*Balt. Amer.*

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to the Ordinances heretofore passed for regulating the Markets, &c.

L.S.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in select and common councils assembled, That from and after the passing of this ordinance, market shall be held on Monday and Thursday of each and every week at the Market House in Liberty street, subject to the same rules and regulations, and to the like penalties for violations of market days and hours, as are made and provided by the ordinances to which this is a supplement; and it shall not be lawful, after the passing of this ordinance, for any butcher, victualer, or other person, to vend any article of meat, poultry, vegetables, or other products usually sold in the market, at any other place than the said Market house in Liberty street, on the days above specified—under a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, recoverable on conviction, before the Mayor or any Aldermap of the city.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the market limits in Liberty street, shall be extended to include so much of said street as is bounded on each side by the lines thereof, and by the east line of Pitt street, extended; and it shall and may be lawful for those bringing produce to market in wagons, carts, sleds, &c. to arrange them in such manner along the curb stones on each side, within the limits aforesaid, as will least obstruct the passage of said street—and therefrom expose for sale and vend the produce of their farms in the same manner, and under the same regulations as are enjoined upon those selling from their wagons, carts, sleds, &c. in the Diamond.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That so soon as any of the leases for stalls in the market house in the Diamond shall have expired, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the markets to rent such stalls for the remaining part of this present year, ending the thirty first of December next, at the rate of not less than thirty dollars per annum for any stall; and for the stalls now let at eighteen dollars, in said market house, the rent shall be increased at the rate of thirty five dollars per annum; and for the stalls in said market house now let at twenty two dollars, the rent shall be increased to the rate of forty dollars per annum for the unexpired part of the year as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, That thirty, thirty five, and forty dollars each, as aforesaid, shall be the minimum rates per annum, at which said stalls shall be let hereafter, and not less; and in order to prevent any unfair preferences amongst applicants for the stalls, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the markets to advertise in four or more newspapers of the city, at least three weeks before the first of January next, and so in December of every year thereafter, giving at least ten days notice that he will on a day certain before the said first of January, offer for rent to the highest bidder—being not less than the minimum prices fixed by the third section of this ordinance—the stalls in said market house for one year from said first of January; and if any of the stalls shall, from any cause, not be rented on the days appointed for the renting thereof, the clerk of the market shall rent the same at any time thereafter, at a rate per annum not less than the minimum price before mentioned.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to occupy or obstruct any part of the footways in front of the Court House and offices in the Diamond with tables, benches, barrels, bags, baskets, furniture, vessels, or packages, or with vegetables or other marketing whatever—either on market days or at any other time, under a penalty of two dollars for every offence; and it is hereby especially enjoined upon the constables attending upon the markets, to cause all such obstructions to be forthwith removed, and to compel the due observance of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, That any ordinance, or such part thereof, as is inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1833.

S. P. DARLINGTON,
Pres't Common Council, p. t.

Attest: E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.

May 31, 1833.—3t

PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected, Weekly, for the Pittsburgh Gazette—Friday, June 7, 1833.

ARTICLES.	D.	C.	D.	C.
ALE.				
ALUM.—Per bbl.	6	00	0	00
Per lb.		05½	0	6
ASHES.				
Pot, per lb.		4½	0	4½
Pearl do		4¾	0	5
Scorched Salts		3¾	0	4
Black Salts,	2	75	3	00
APPLES,				
Per barrel	1	50	2	00
AXES.				
Pitts. bl'ck. pr doz.	14	00	16	00
Cast steel do	16	00	18	00
Mann's do	18	00	0	00
BACON.				
Hog, round		04¾	0	05¼
Hams, covered		8	0	08½
do uncovered		6½	0	07½
BEER.				
Pittsb. per bbl.	3	00	0	00
BEES WAX.				
Clear, per lb		17	0	18
BOTTLES.				
Castor oil, per gr.	8	00	0	00
Claret do	8	50	10	00
Wine, black	15	00	0	00
Porter, green	8	00	9	00
do black	12	00	0	00
Pint do per doz.	0	62½	0	00
Quart do	0	87½	0	00
½ gallon, do	1	25	0	00
Gallon do	2	25	0	00
BUTTER.				
Fresh in Market lb.		12	0	15
do in kegs, do		6	0	8
Roll in bbls.		9	0	10
CANDLES.				
Dip'd tallow per lb		10	0	0
Mould do.		12½		0
Sperm do		37½	0	40
CHEESE.				
West. Res. per lb		06½	0	7
Eastern		12½	0	0
Pine Apple		12½	0	0
CHAINS.				
Halter, per doz.	6	00	7	00
Trace	10	00	12	50
Log, per lb		10	0	12
Chain Cables		11½		12½
COFFEE.				
Java, per lb.		16	0	17
St. Domingo		13	0	13½
Rio		14	0	14½
Havana Coffee		13½	0	14
COAL—Deliv. bush.		3½	0	4
CORDAGE.				
Ky. Hemp, pr lb.		8	0	00
Best white Rope		12	0	00
Common do.		09	0	00
Best tarred		11	0	00
Common do		10	0	11
16 yd bed cords dz.	1	62½	0	00
18½ do do	1	87½	0	00
24 do do	2	50	0	00
37 do do	3	75	0	00
40 do do	4	50	0	00
Bed lacings 15 yds long, per doz	1	25	0	00
Plough lines, 10 yds long, pr doz	1	00	0	00
Manilla rope. lb.	0	19	0	20
Do bed cords 10 yds long pr doz	1	50	0	00
Do 16 yds long	2	50	0	00
Do 20 do	3	00	0	00
Do 30 do	4	50	0	00
Hemp packing yarn, per lb	0	10	0	0
COTTON.				
Miss. & Louis. pr lb		11	0	12
Tenn. & Alabam. do.		9	0	10
COOKING STOVES.				
Peterson's Patent—				
No. 1,	155	00	0	00
No. 2,	140	00	0	00
No. 3,	65	00	0	00
No. 4,	40	00	0	00
COPPER.			0	00
Braziers, lb.		32	0	00
Sheathing		28	0	00
CORKS.				
Per gross		50	0	60
CRACKERS.				
Water (Davis) bbl	4	00	00	00
Butter do	4	00		00
DYE STUFFS.				
Log'd & Fust. pr lb		2½	0	00
Do chipped		3½	0	00
Nicaragua, in sticks		5	0	00
Camwood, ground		8	0	00
Madder. best ground		25	0	00
Indigo Span. Flot.	1	25	1	40
FEATHERS.				
Kentucky live. lb		34	0	35
Ohio do		34	0	35
Mixed do		28	0	00
FISH

Selections from late Foreign Journals, received at the National Gazette Office.

It appears from a parliamentary paper, just published, containing an account of the number of Irish poor shipped under passes from Liverpool from 1824 to 1831, inclusive, that the total numbers shipped from that port were as follow:—In 1824, 2,481; 1825, 3,028; 1826, 6,428; 1827, 6,055; 1828, 4,349; 1829, 5,086; 1830, 5,679; 1831, 5,863; making a total number, during those eight years, of 38,968 persons, of which number not less than 23,770 were shipped under passes from Liverpool and other places in the county of Lancaster, and 8,723 from Middlesex. The total charge for passing these 38,968 paupers to Ireland was 14,253*l.*

French Generosity.—The number of refugees at present in France, who have borne arms in unsuccessful revolts against tyranny, or otherwise suffered in the cause of liberty, amounts to between 8,000 and 10,000 persons The French Government, with a generosity rarely equalled, has obtained from the Chambers, for their support, a sum of 5,000,000 francs, or about 200,000*l.* This exemplary act of beneficence received not only the support of the legislature, but was anticipated by the zealous wishes of the people of France.

Mr. Vallet, of Dublin, has discovered a new mode of splitting all stones that can be separated into *laminæ* by the application of male and female screws, instead of blasting, as heretofore, with gunpowder. The process is as follows: Jumper holes are formed in the direction of the proposed fracture, as at present; but, instead of filling them with gunpowder, a split female screw is inserted in each hole, and the fracture is effected by the insertion of conical male screws. The success of this mode was proved before the Commissioners of Public Works in Dublin All risk of accident from blast would be avoided, and the operation performed more cheaply, and (from its slowness) incomparably better.

We possess a volume, published some years ago, by a Mr. Kasthofer, one of the Senators of Berne, giving an account of the condition of the peasantry of the extensive Highlands of Berne, called the Ober-land. The population had divided and subdivided every patch of ground, till families had descended from keeping of cows to keeping of sheep, at last the ultimatum of misery to the subsisting on one or two goats. In most of the districts of Switzerland the pressure of population is severely felt. The poor rates are heavy, and the laws of settlement exceedingly strict. In fact, there are few parts of Europe where the people suffer more severely than in the mountainous tracts of Switzerland. Heavy taxes on marriage, by way of preventive, are common.

The most recent accounts from Greece state that nothing can be proceeding more satisfactorily than both the labors of the Regency and the manifestation of satisfaction on the part of the people, generally. The two chiefs, Colocotroni and Tzavellas, from whom much was apprehended, had both given in their complete adhesion. The Regency was also anxious to make Government as open as the Greek social state will admit. Mr. Dawkins, our Minister, was the first representative of a leading power that congratulated King Otho on his accession, who appeared highly gratified at the circumstance. Nothing can be more cordial than the professions of esteem both from the people and Government to the British nation, and their pleasure at the appearance of any of our ships of war on their coast.

About a quarter of a league from Plombières, near Dijon, there is a mountain called Contard, containing several vast caves, which have never been explored till very lately, when a party of naturalists entered them to a considerable depth.—They found immense masses of fossil bones of many carnivorous animals, among which were cats of an enormous size, and some gigantic stags.—The greater portion of them were imbedded in immense masses of stalagmites, which must be broken in order to release the bones they envelop. Every thing leads to a conviction that the geological riches of these caverns are equal to those in the caverns of Auxelle, near Besancon.

Dangerous Cargo.—A very severe encounter took place a short time ago betwixt one of our colonial schooners, and a party of New Zealanders. It appears that this vessel, during her last trip to Sydney, had procured a number of native heads, and also brought up a chief with them. While the chief was on board, the captain had occasion to overhaul his stock of heads, and they were all incautiously exposed to his companion. The chief caught a glimpse of them, and recognized the heads of some of his own relatives. He said but little at the time; but, when he returned to the islands, he procured a party to revenge the insult. They immediately commenced firing upon the schooner, and a regular fire was kept up between both parties for some time, when the vessel weighed anchor and sheered off. It is more than probable, that if the schooner had not crowded all sail, the captain and crew would have been sacrificed, and an exchange of heads taken place.—*Sydney Herald.*

Mr. T. Babington Macauley, in an eloquent appeal, in favor of relieving the Jews from their civil disabilities, thus addressed the British House of Commons:—"You first generate vice, and then put them forward as a plea for persecution;—you make England but half a country to the Jews, and then you wonder that they have only half patriotism—you treat them as foreigners, and then wonder that they have not the feelings of natives—you draw a line of separation, and then express astonishment that they do not mingle with you—you will not allow them to possess an acre of land, and yet complain that they devote themselves to trade—you debar them from all exertion of honorable ambition, and then reproach them for taking refuge in the arts of avarice—in fine, you have for ages subjected them to every species of injustice, and then you condemn them for resorting to what is the natural resource of the weak against overwhelming power, artifice and cunning."

Our Ladye Poets.—Mrs. Hemans is still residing in Dublin, occupied in the education of her sons: she will shortly publish a volume of sacred poetry. Hannah More is still alive, but in a state that would render death a blessing; a Memoir by "a constant friend," is already prepared. Miss Landon has been staying at Oxford on a visit to her uncle, the head of Worcester college; a new novel from her pen is nearly finished. Miss Mitford sojourns at Three Mile Cross: her tragedies laid by until a more fitting season. Mrs. Howitt, a member of the Society of Friends, who resides at Nottingham, has prepared a series of tragic dramas, with the highest moral tone. Of Mrs. Joanna Baillie, the world hears nothing; she resides at Highgate, in comparitive solitude, but enjoying daily intercourse with a few chosen friends. Miss Bowles is unhappily not in good health; she lives at Leamington, in Hampshire. Miss Jewsberry (Mrs. Fletcher) is on the wide sea, with her husband, voyaging to India. Mrs. Norton is deserting the Muses, for the Court Magazine, and a novel which we believe will shortly appear. Mrs. Opie lately disposed of her house at Norwich, and is now residing in Cornwall.—*London Paper.*

Nami Pacha, who has just left England on his return to Constantinople, was much gratified by his visit to England, and charmed with our modes and customs. He speaks French, like a Parisian, and converses with animation and gaiety. Being questioned, by a lady, if he did not consider it a hardship for Englishmen to be confined to one wife, instead of having, as in Turkey, a plurality? he politely replied, that as the generality of English Ladies had each, in her own person, the attractions of half a dozen Ladies, of all others, he considered one English wife a more desirable possession than six Turkish ones. He visited all our institutions, and displayed great knowledge in medicine and surgery, as he has given much of his attention to both, in his own country, for the purpose of forwarding improvements in each branch. Nami Pacha is a very good looking man, of about five and thirty years old, well informed, and peculiarly well bred. He has only two wives, both of whom have given him children, since his departure from Constantinople. Of our Premier, Nami Pacha observed, that he realized the idea he had formed of the appearance of our Aristocracy, looking a Lord from head to foot; and that he knew more of the affairs of Turkey than the greatest part of those who were on the spot.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1833.

☞ Our City continues as healthy as usual.

☞ Wheeling.—Accounts from this town are very contradictory—the Board of Health reported but 6 cases in the 24 hours up to 4 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday.

☞ Cholera.—A keel boat hand, who had recently arrived from below, died at Sharpsburgh, on the Allegheny river, five miles above this city, on Saturday last, of this disease. The woman, who attended him, died on Wednesday.

Canals and Iron Boats.—Our readers will find, in our paper to day, an account of an experiment made on the Paddington Canal, in England, with an Iron boat.—This boat was actually drawn at a rate exceeding thirteen miles per hour; and the experiment proved entirely satisfactory.

The Jackson Convention assembled at the Court House, on Wednesday last, and nominated the following tickets, viz:—

For Assembly—William Robinson, Jr., of Allegheny Borough; Robert Hilands, of Ross, William Kerr, of St. Clair; and James Scott, of Elizabeth. *Commissioner*—Alexander Carnahan. *Auditor*—Alexander M'Clure.

We noticed one improvement in the routine of the business of this convention. We mean the omission to read the credentials of the delegate. This will probably lead to much simplification of the manner of getting up Conventions. Hereafter it will not be necessary to nominate delegates in the townships. The leaders, in town, may go into the market, on the morning of the Convention, and select the necessary number of delegates, without troubling the people. A still more simple and economical plan would be to appoint the few managers in Pittsburgh, who usually arrange these matters, *a committee of selection.* This would save much trouble and vexation of spirit.

The Pennsylvania Advocate, of yesterday, evinces a more kindly spirit than had characterized some previous numbers of that paper. We, therefore, have no desire to continue the controversy with that editor.—The remark, that the nation had passed judgment upon the federal party, is correct. The nation did condemn *the party*, but have lately given *the principles* of that party a triumphant approval.

To the friend of Mr. Clay, we might say that, the nation has *twice* condemned him, and yet that editor seems anxious to reverse those judgments. We merely ask the nation to do justice to the *memory* of the federal party. From the following sentence, in the Advocate, we infer that the editor of that paper thinks that the memoirs of John Jay were written by himself.

"Conceding to Mr. Jay every degree of credit and of merit his friends claim for him, is it not likely that upon a subject of this kind, in which *his own conduct* has been so deeply implicated, *he would feel some little interest in clearing himself from the imputations cast upon him?* and is it not a little *suspicious* (to say the least of it) that *his defence* should have been delayed to this period?"

This is not the case, the Memoirs were written by his son, he having died in 1829, and the Memoirs give an account of his death. The Memoirs were not written as a *defence*, but as an important contribution to the history of the country from the commencement of the Revolution.

John Jay was the prominent and leading Commissioner to negotiate the peace which acknowledged our Independence. He was one of the most able advocates of the present Constitution. He was selected by Washington as the *first Chief Justice* of the United States. He was selected by Washington to negotiate the treaty of 1794. His memoirs are, therefore, in fact, a history of the country, so far as they extend.

The editor of the Advocate thinks it amusing that we should condemn Mr. Jefferson for assailing the memory of the dead, and yet ourselves assail his memory. That editor should recollect that Mr. Jefferson kept his calumnies from the world *until his death.* They must, therefore, either be answered and exposed *after his death* or remain unanswered.

In fact, we think that where an author causes the publication of censurable matter, *after his death*, it operates as a kind of renewal of his life, and both the book and the author are subject to the same criticism as if he were still alive. The poison must not be permitted to operate because the poisoner is dead. The hoarding up these calumnies until death only proves a more deliberate and malicious intent.

Jefferson College, Cannonsburgh.—We are informed that, by a request of the Franklin L. Society of Jefferson College, Cannonsburgh, Pa., the Rev. H. B. Bascom of Augusta, Ky., has consented to address the rival societies of that institution, at their approaching anniversary, on the last Thursday of September next.

We take this opportunity to mention that we attended the annual contest between the selected contestors of the two Societies of Jefferson College, on the 28th day of March last.

Four young gentlemen were selected from each society to contend in the following exercises: Select Speaking, Original Speaking, Composition, and Debating. In each of these exercises much spirit and ability were displayed. The debate, especially, was conducted with great animation and ingenuity. The judges and the spectators were highly pleased with the display of talent and industry. The performances and deportment of the students, generally, were highly creditable to the institution.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank—

Michael Tiernan,	F. Lorentz,
Isaac Lightner,	Samuel Church,
T. B. Dallas,	Thomas Scott,
Jacob Forsyth,	Samuel Smith,
Thomas S. Clarke,	Samuel Fahnestock,
George A. Cook,	F. G. Bailey,
John Shoenberger.	

On Tuesday, Michael Tiernan was elected President—and, on Wednesday, James Correy, Esq., Cashier.

Steubenville.—The Board of Health, under date of June 4, announce 3 cases of cholera, the first one of which came from Wheeling: no deaths.—A letter to the editor states, that since the said report, 3 additional cases have occurred, one of which died, as did one of the cases mentioned by the Board—making 6 cases and 2 deaths. Steubenville is situate on the Ohio river, 23 miles above Wheeling, and contains upwards of 3000 inhabitants. The town being clean and generally healthy, it is not believed the cholera will spread. The few cases that have occurred, appear to be confined to the S. W. quarter of the town, a part of it that lies low.—*Pa. Advocate, June 6.*

CANALS.

The annexed account of an interesting experiment with reference to accelerating the movement of boats on Canals, will be found worthy the attention of those who take a direct interest in the concerns of Internal Improvement. In Canals, as used in this country, speed may perhaps be of less consequence than regularity in transmission of freight though certain it is, that in almost all transactions time is money.

ACCELERATED MOVEMENT UPON CANALS.

Interesting Experiment.—On Saturday afternoon a trial was made upon the Paddington Canal, of the new canal boat. The object of the trial was, to show that a boat built in a different form, and constructed of other materials than the ordinary canal boat, might, by using superior horses, be drawn along the water at the rate of 10 miles or more in an hour, instead of two miles an hour, the pace of the boats now in use. The day was remarkably fine. The portion of the canal more particularly appropriated to the experiment, was from the third to the seventh mile from Paddington. The boat was constructed of sheet iron, rivetted hot. It was 70 feet long, by 5½ feet wide; and painted green and white. The boat was provided with an awning made of white twilled cotton cloth, which had been rendered semi-transparent with oil. The awning was so set up that the top was extended over light wooden arches, which rested upon a thin upright frame of rod iron; and the sides, in the form of curtains, were made to slide at pleasure upon paralleled rods placed at the upper and lower ends of the curtains. The rudder was of a single sheet of iron, of about a yard in length, and it was moved by a tiller made of about two yards of stout rod iron. Two steady hunting horses, each mounted by a lad, and the two harnessed to a towing rope of about 150 feet in length, constituted the moving power. The number of persons on board the boat was 40, including the crew, the gentlemen making the experiment, some of the principal members of the Grand Junction Company, and the visiters, amongst whom were Mr. Telford, Mr. Babbage, Captain Basil Hall, Mr. Hellyer, and Mr. Gill; a lady also made one of the party on this interesting occasion. Certain distances were measured on the canal bank, and marks set up at the ends of them. At each of these places also, a man was stationed with a guaged rod in his hand, which he so held, as that, upon the boat's passing, he might instantly read off the height of the wave caused by the disturbance of the water. When all things were ready on the shore, and the party had embarked, the boat was put in motion. The speed from one station to another, taken by seconds watches, showed, for some time, a progress at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. The horses, however, soon began to tire, and the speed fell to eleven, and ultimately, in returning for the third time, to ten and a quarter miles in the hour.

The experiment, as far as it goes, was attended with complete success. The motion is the easiest imaginable. The boat glides along the water so smoothly and noiselessly, that its progress is all but imperceptible to those on board whose attention is not extended to external objects. A relay of horses will be required at the end of every four or five miles. The banks of the canal will have to be edged for nine or ten inches above the ordinary level of the water with hard materials, and the towing path to be slightly sloped outwards. Improvements, no doubt, will also be made to facilitate the passing of locks, and in the mode of attaching the horses to the boat, so that the animals may exert their power upon the boat disembarrassed of the awkwardness of the direction in which, under the present form of towing, they are made to put forth their strength.—*London Albion.*

From Niles' Weekly Register.

Appointments by the President.—*Louis McLane*, of Delaware, to be secretary of state in the place of Edward Livingston, appointed minister to France.

William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the treasury, in place of Louis McLane, appointed secretary of state.

Edward Livingston, late of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the court of his majesty, the king of the French.

Thomas Pennant Barton, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris.

[It is stated, that Mr. Livingston will proceed to France in the Delaware 74, captain Ballard, bound for the Mediterranean, if she can be prepared in time.

It is again reported that Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, late speaker, will be appointed minister to England.

By the articles inserted in another page, it appears that many changes have been, or are, contemplated at Washington.]

The Hagerstown Press states that some black hearted villain or villains entered the stable attached to the Globe Inn, in that place, a few nights since, and poisoned a team of four horses belonging to Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, mail contractors.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Sac and Fox Hostages.—We understand that a report having been received from General Clarke, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, in which he expresses the opinion, that the Sac prisoners may be restored to their friends without affecting the interests or safety of our citizens, and that their release would be peculiarly gratifying to the friendly Chiefs; and Ke-o-kuk and his associates themselves having solicited their discharge from confinement, and pledged themselves for their good conduct, preparations have been made for their return to their homes.

We learn that they [Black Hawk & Co.] will be conducted through the principal cities, with a view to exhibit to them the extent of the population and of the country—its wealth, resources and means of defence, and to impress them with a conviction of its strength and power, which will be productive of lasting good consequences. They will probably leave Fortress Monroe early in the next week, proceed as far east as Boston, hence to Albany, Buffalo, and Detroit. Their subsequent route will then be determined by the officer having them in charge.—*Wash. Globe.*

The Secretary of the Treasury (W. J. Duane,) arrived in Washington city, on Friday evening, to take upon himself the duties of that Department. —*Poulson, June 3.*

United States' Ship Fairfield.—On Thursday last, the 30th ult., this ship sailed from the port of New York, on a three years' cruize to the Pacific, touching at Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Falkland Islands, and will probably return by the way of Canton.—*Poulson, June 3.*

Black Hawk, the Indian Chief, will not be retained as a prisoner; but sent back to his tribe, after having been conducted through our principal cities.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Much notice has been taken in the newspapers of a *Proscription* List, which is said to have been presented to President Jackson under the auspices of the Kitchen cabinet. When we read the Life of John Jay, we margined the following passage, as affording an example which a President might follow.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"The late election had transferred the official patronage of the state to Mr. Jay, and it was not perhaps an unreasonable expectation, that a popular leader would reward his followers, or that a regard to his own interests would induce him to wrest from his enemies such means of annoyance as were supplied by situations of profit and influence. It was also recollected that Mr. Jay had three years before been excluded from the place he now filled, by a party act of at least questionable morality: and that he now was, and had been, for the last year, the constant theme of the most malignant insult and abuse, by the very party to which almost every slave holder in the state belonged. Soon after the meeting of the Legislature, the council of appointment was summoned by the governor, and it is surprizing that his friends, flushed with their recent triumph, now anticipated the spoils of victory. But their hopes were disappointed. The governor they had elected, was the governor of the state, not the party; and he resolved to dispense his patronage for the good of the whole, and not of his friends. Hence the council was called on by the governor only to fill vacancies where they existed; but not to remove any from office, as a punishment for political heresies. During the six years of Governor Jay's administration, *not one individual* was dismissed by him from office on account of his politics. So long as an officer discharged his duties with fidelity and ability, he was certain of being continued, and hence his devotion to the public became identified with his personal interest. It is related that in the council, a member was urging, in behalf of a candidate, his zeal and usefulness as a federalist, when he was interrupted by the governor, with "That, sir, is not the question; is he fit for the office?"

Boring for Water.—The steam Engine, at Holt's Hotel, is still industriously engaged in boring for water. Yesterday it made eight inches, and reached to the depth of 594 feet. The process was commenced a year and a half ago, and has been perseveringly pursued. Five hundred feet has been bored through the solid rock. Salt water was struck at the depth of 150 feet. The water is now within five feet of the surface, but it is brackish. It is hoped that a vein of pure water will soon be struck, and, in that hope, the process will be continued.

Great Pedestrian Feat.—It is stated, on the authority of the Buffalo Journal, that, last week, Lieutenant Johnson, of the 66th regiment of the British army, for a wager of $400, undertook to walk from Fort George, U. C., to the Eagle Tavern, in Buffalo, and return, a distance of 72 miles, in *eighteen* hours, which feat was performed by him in *seventeen* hours, with apparent ease, including crossing the Niagara River, from Waterloo to Black Rock. The day was very hot and sultry, and the roads were much broken up by the previous heavy rains.

Bunker Hill Monument.—C. C. Greene, Esq. in his speech at the meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday last, said:—"In rearing the monument upon Bunker's Hill, we are not offering incense to personal ambition—it is not to perpetuate the name of an individual whose success was his only merit—it is not to be the sign of the sacking of a city, the butchery of our fellow men—but of the great cause of Justice which Heaven nerved our fathers to defend and which triumphed in their victories. It is to the cause of Liberty and the Rights of Man that this monument is to be erected, and who that values these blessings but will wish to see this splendid token of their existence pointing, in the perfection of its grandeur, to the Great Source from whence they emanated."—*Poulson, June 3.*

Capital Offences and Executions in New Hampshire.—According to the laws of this State, only two offences, High Treason and murder, are punishable with death. New Hampshire has been settled more than 200 years, and during that time, we believe, capital punishment has been inflicted on but eight individuals—four in the County of Rockingham, one in Strafford, one in Hillsborough, and two in Grafton. Four of these executions were for offences not now capital. We are not aware that any person sentenced to be executed has ever been pardoned—excepting Gove, of Hampton, who, in 1683, was convicted of High Treason, and after a long imprisonment here, and in London, received a pardon from the King.—*Exeter News Letter.*

The British line of battle ship Royal William, recently launched at Pembroke dock yard, England, is of the following dimensions:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length aloft over all	244	9 1-2
Ditto of lower gun deck,	203	0
Depth of hold from ditto	28	0
Breadth to outside the wales	56	0
Height from the top sides to the under side of the false keel	64	5 1-2
Weight	4,598 tons	
Admeasures	2,698 tons	5-94ths
Guns	120	
Cost for building	£91,971	

Draught of water, when launched, 18 feet; expected to draw about 26 feet, when all her ballast, guns, stores, and provisions for six months are shipped.

Cotton Seed Oil.—The Natchez Journal of the 2d inst. states that a Factory for the manufactory of *Oil from Cotton Seed* has been put into complete and successful operation near this city, by Maj. Anderson Miller and two other gentlemen by the name of Plummer.—One bushel of seed, it is said, will make three quarts of Oil, and from one to two thousand gallons of Oil per day, can be made at the Factory. The Oil is said to be well adapted to various purposes, particularly for the making of paints, and being easily refined will answer as well as the best Sperm. Oil for lamps, without the disagreeable smell attendant upon the burning of that Oil. "Independent of the Oil," says the Journal, "the cake is the very best of food for stock." Should the enterprise succeed to the extent the Journal seems to anticipate, a new and and very prolific source of profit will be opened to the cotton planter. The Cotton Seed which he has heretofore thrown away, as useless, will now yield him annually a handsome income, and that too, without any additional expense or labor, save the transportation of the seed to the Factory.

The Journal states that Samuel A. Plummer, Esq. one of the gentlemen concerned in the Factory at Natchez, has made arrangements to put in operation a similar one at Florence, Ala and another at Mobile.

Heating Houses by Hot Water.—A method of warming buildings by water has been contrived, on the principle that hot water will ascend through cold by its superior lightness. A boiler is constructed in the lowest part of the building, completely closed at the top, but terminating in a tube or pipe, which is conducted upwards, and carried through the different apartments which it is intended to warm. This pipe terminates in a funnel at the top of the building, the boiler and pipe being filled with water up to the funnel. When fire is applied under the boiler, the water becomes heated, ascends, and the colder water descends; and these contrary currents continue until every particle of water contained in the pipes carried through the building is raised to whatever temperature under 212 degrees may be desired.

Mary.—Miss Mitford says that her most favorite name is Mary—a name which is as common as a white violet, and one that has something indestructibly sweet and simple, and fit for all to wear, high or low; suits the cottage or the palace, the garden or the field, the pretty or the ugly, the old or the young.

Extract from the Baltimore Prices Current, and Review of the Market, for the week ending on Friday, May 31.

FLOUR.

Howard street Flour.—The continued inclement weather has lessened the receipts, which are only about 3,500 bbls. this week—and has also interfered with store transactions. We are advised of sales from stores to the amount of nearly 2,000 bbls. in parcels, at $5 50 and $5 56 1-4, but chiefly at the latter price, for fresh inspections. Some holders of fresh lots, good brands, ask a fractional advance on the last named rate. The wagon price ranges from $5 25, to $5 31 1-4 and $5 37 1-2 most of the receipts are taken at $5 31 1-4, which may be regarded as the more generally prevailing rate. Some parcels of flour received within the last two or three months have been settled for at $5 25, and others of recent receipt at $5 31 1-4. *American.*

DIED,

On the 1st inst., between Wheeling and Cincinnati, of the Cholera, after 12 hours' illness, JAMES RHEY, student of Jefferson College, eldest son of John Rhey, of this City, in the 23d year of his age.

The deceased was truly a pious and amiable young man, and gave promise of much usefulness, had his life been prolonged. He died, sincerely regretted by the family, of which he was an affectionate member, by his fellow students, and his acquaintances generally.

HIDES.

600 DRY Rio Grande Hides—very superior;
300 Dry Arkansas do.;
40 Barrels Tanners' Oil:
Received by late arrivals, and for sale low by
LITTLE & HAYS,
June 7—w4t No. 3 Market street.

NEW WORKS.

WACOUSTA—or the Prophesy: a Tale of the Canadas. By the Author of the 'Ecarte:' in 2 volumes, 12mo.

THE JOURNAL OF A NOBLEMAN; being a Narrative of his residence at Vienna, during the Congress: from the latest London Edition. In 1 vol., 12mo.

MEMOIRS OF HORTENSE BEAUHARNAIS, Duchess of St. Leu, Ex Queen of Holland—translated from the French. In 1 vol., 12mo.

This day received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
June 7, 1833—3t

14 HHDS. N. ORLEANS SUGAR—received per Steam Boat Envoy, and for sale by
JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, June 7, 1833.—tf

NEW WORKS.

THE Complete Works of the Rev. Robert Hall, A. M., with a brief Memoir of his Life: by Dr. Gregory; and observations on his character as a preacher, by the Rev. John Foster: published under the superintendence of Olinthus Gregory, LL. D. F. R. A. S., Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy—in 3 volumes, 8vo.

Bridgewater Treatises—Astronomy and General Physics, considered with reference to Natural Theology: by the Rev. William Whewell, M. A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Boys' and Girls' Library, No. 6.—Natural History, or Uncle Phillip's Conversations with the Children about Tools and Trades among inferior animals; with numerous engravings.

Boys' and Girls' Library, No. 7, 8.—Indian Trails: being sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Character of the North American Natives: By B. B. Thatcher, author of 'Lives of the Indians,' in the Family Library: in two vols. This day received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
June 7.—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of D. Kinkead & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to E. G. Lakeman, at No. 10, Exchange Buildings, St. Clair st., who is authorized to settle the same.—All accounts remaining unpaid after the 30th of June, will be left with a magistrate for collection.
D. KINKEAD,
E. G. LAKEMAN,
June 7—4t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG: in two volumes.
Frankenstein; or the Modern Prometheus: by Mary W. Shelly, Author of 'the Last Man,' 'Perkin Warbeck,' &c. &c.
Pencil Sketches; or Outlines of Character and Manners. By Miss Leslie.
Narrative of a Voyage to the Ethiopic and South Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Chinese Sea, North and South Pacific Ocean, in the years 1829, 1830, and 1831. By Abby Jane Morrell, who accompanied her husband, Capt. Benjamin Morrell, Jr., of the schooner Antarctic.
Memoirs of General Lafayette, and of the French Revolution of 1830; by B. Sarrins, secretary to General Lafayette. In 2 vols.
Memoirs of the Loves of the Poets—Biographical Sketches of Women celebrated in Ancient and Modern Poetry. By the Authoress of the 'Diary of Ennuyee:' in 2 vols.
This day received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
June 7, 1833—4t

TO YOUNG LADIES.

THE MISSES MATHIAS have taken a room at Col. Armstrong's, on the corner of Water and Short streets, where they propose to teach the following Ornamental Branches of

Shell Work, Painting, &c.

Theorem Painting, on velvet, in oil and water colors;
Poonah Painting, on paper;
Shell Work, for boxes and flowers; Grotto Work;
Wax Work, with Mould making;
Ebony Work, a beautiful painting on wood, suitable for boxes, stands, &c.;
Alum and Filagree Work;
Worsted Work, for foot stools, hearth rugs, &c;
Lace Work, Embroidery, and Rice Work;
Chinese Painting, Gilding, and Bronzing;
Ornamental Writing, Fancy Paper Work, Bead Work, &c.

The Ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and see their works and paintings.

TERMS.
Instruction in all the above Branches, $30
Any separate or single Branch, 5
June 7, 1833—4t*

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.
JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
June 4, 1833—tf

Collins & Co's C. S. Axes.

JUST received 250 dozen Collins & Co's Superior AXES, of different patterns, which will be sold at eastern prices, with addition of carriage. S. P. DARLINGTON,
Corner of Second and Wood streets.
ALSO, Carpenters' Hand and Broad Axes; Ship Carpenters' do.—a very superior article.
June 4, 1833—6t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 12, for 1833. to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 15th of June, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	8,000	8,000
1	4,000	4000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,780	1,780
50	1,000	50,000
64	200	12,800
56	100	5,600
112	50	5,600
112	20	2,250
2240	16	35,840
15400	8	123,200
45760 tickets.		$274,560

Tickets, $8—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The Register, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!
June 4, 1833.

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last will of A. Stewart, Esq., will be sold, for Cash, or on a short credit, 115 or 120 acres of land, lying on the Ohio river, 4 miles below Pittsburgh, 30 or 40 acres first rate bottom land, the upland being good, and well timbered. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any disposed to purchase will view the premises before they make an offer. Mr. Jones, who now occupies the Farm, will show it to those who may wish to view it. A good title will be made to the purchaser, and possession given at sale, reserving to the tenant what he occupies to the first of April, 1834.

☞ On application to either of the subscribers, the terms of sale may be known.
DAVID CALHOON, } *Ex'rs.*
JAMES PATTERSON, }
Mifflin township, June 4, 1833—tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHINDERHANNES, the Robber of the Rhine—by Leitch Ritchie, Author of Heath's Picturesque Annual, Romance of French History, &c. &c.

2. A Treatise on Optics, by Sir David Brewster, L. L. D., T. R. S. L. and E. First American edit., with an Appendix, containing an Elementary view to the application of Analysis to Reflection and Refraction, by A. D. Bache, A. M.

3. Gleanings of Natural History, with local recollections, by Edward Jesse, Esq., Deputy surveyor of his Majesty's Parks, to which are added maxims and hints for an angler.

4. The Elements of the Differential Calculus, comprehending the general theory of curve surfaces and of curves of double curvature, intended for the use of mathematical students in schools and universities, by J. R. Young, author of the Elements of Analytical Geometry, revised and corrected by Michael O'Shannessy, A. M. Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
N. B. All the new and popular Works and Novels, are, as usual, received as soon as published. May 17—6t

REMOVAL.

SPIERS & RENFREW

HAVE removed their Shop to the corner of Penn and Water streets, where they will continue to build to order—Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

Also, Steam Boat, and other Jobbing done at the shortest notice. April 12—w3m

FOR SALE,

20 SHARES City Sixes, redeemable in July, 1835. Apply to
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
May 24, 1833.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Burgess to borrow *Six Thousand Dollars*, for the use of the Borough.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That the Burgess be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding six thousand dollars, and to issue a certificate or certificates therefor, under the seal of the corporation, bearing interest, which interest shall be made payable semi-annually by the warrant of the Burgess on the Borough Treasurer; and the certificate or certificates so issued shall be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be transferable by the proper owners, or their legal attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon, at the office, and in the presence, of the Borough Treasurer, for the time being; and shall not be paid or reduced by the Borough, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the 1st day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty three, and the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Borough Treasurer, and applied by him in such manner as shall hereafter be directed by ordinance of the Burgess and Council, and the faith, funds, credit, revenue, and corporate property of the Borough are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed, as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 7th day of March, A. D., 1833.

JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.

Attest—
John Morrison, *Town Clerk.*

Approved—In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 7th day of March, A. D., 1833.
HUGH DAVIS,
Burgess.

March 12, 1833.—tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

FIVE and a half dollars per hundred for merchantable Rags will be given in BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRITING PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WALL PAPER, or in any article of Pittsburgh Manufacture, at Sylvester's Cheap Book Store, Corner of Wood and Third Streets, successor in the Book and Stationery business to Henry Holdship & Son.

Just Received,

100 Reams No. 1 Cap paper,
200 " 2 " "
300 " 3 " "
500 " Wrapping Paper,
200 " Letter Paper,
1000 doz. U. S. Spelling Books,
3000 pieces Wall Paper.

ON HAND,

A general assortment of Books and Stationery, Wholesale and Retail.
May 17, 1833.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL persons, indebted to the estate of JAMES HULTZ, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, are hereby required to call and settle their respective debts and accounts; and all persons, having claims against said estate, are required to present the same, properly authenticated, to either of the subscribers. THOMAS HULTZ,
JACOB BOYER,
May 31, 1833.—w3t. *Administrators.*

TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one time. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to
ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1832.—wtf.

TARIFF FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added *A CUPOLA to their AIR FOUNDRY*, and are now prepared to manufacture every variety of Castings. They will keep constantly on hand,

STOVES,
GRATES,
GUDGEONS, of all sizes,
SAW MILL IRONS,
WIND MILL do.,
WAGON BOXES,
SAD IRONS,
PLOUGH IRONS,
TEA KETTLES, and
HOLLOW WARE, of all kinds.

They have a large quantity of
STEAM ENGINE PATTERNS,
for Engines of different sizes, on hand.

Any orders left at their Warehouse, No. 47 Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, or at their Foundry, Front street, will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to. J. & E. GREER.
April 2—w3m

Liberty Street Market.

BUTCHERS, Victualers, and others, are informed, that, by the provisions of an Ordinance, passed the 27th instant, Mondays and Thursdays are declared public market days for the market in Liberty street, where, on those days, Butchers

Rev. William Jay's Works.

THE Standard Works of the Rev. William Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath, comprizing all his works known in this country; and also, several which have not, heretofore, been presented to the American public—from a copy furnished by the author to the publishers: in 3 vols., 8vo., neat sheep. Vol. 1 contains Morning and Evening Exercises; Vol. 2 contains short discourses to be read in families; the Christian contemplated in a course of Lectures; and Prayers: Vol. 3 contains Sermons; Life of Winter; Memoirs of John Clark; A Charge to the Wife of a Minister, and the Wife's Advocate, &c. &c.; and also, a few Polyglot Bibles and Testaments, superbly bound.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
May 31, 1833—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, late of Samuel H. Scott, deceased, viz:

All those two certain lots, or pieces of ground, situate in the Borough of Allegheny, on the East side of Federal street, at the corner of Rose Alley, being numbers Eighty Nine and Ninety in the late John McDonald's plan of out lots, Nos. 37 and 38 in the reserved tract, and bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at the corner of Federal street and Rose Alley, thence along the said alley one hundred feet to Race Alley, thence along the said Race Alley, and parallel with Federal street, forty four feet, thence Westwardly, parallel with Rose Alley, one hundred feet, to Federal street, and thence along Federal street, forty four feet, to the place of beginning. The said two lots, being each twenty two feet in front on Federal street, and one hundred feet in depth to Race Alley, as above described, were conveyed to the said Samuel H. Scott, by John McDonald and Wife, by a deed bearing date the 9th day of February, A. D. 1831, and recorded in Book Q, 2, vol. 41, page 274, &c.

At the same time and place, will also be sold the following described shares of the Stock of the Monongahela and Allegheny Bridge Companies, late the property of Samuel H. Scott, deceased, viz:

Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Allegheny Bridge Company, on each of which shares, Twenty Five Dollars have been paid.

Twenty Shares of the Stock of the Monongahela Bridge Company, on each of which shares Twenty Five Dollars have been paid.

CHAS. S. BRADFORD,
Administrator of Samuel H. Scott, deceased.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1833.—t24J.

ROBERT WATSON, vs. Margaret Watson, Andrew Watson, Rev. Jno. Black, G. T. Ewing and Margaret his wife, formerly Margaret Black, Andrew W. Black, Elizabeth T. Black, Alexander Black, Samuel B. W. Black, William Black, Robert Black, and Martha Anne Black, Christopher Magee and Jane his wife, William Pentland, and Mary his wife, Samuel B. Wylie and Margaret his wife, Archibald M'Kinney, and Anne his wife. } In the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County of June Term, A. D. 1833: No. 208. Breve de partitione faciendo.

THE defendants, above named, and all others concerned, will take notice that by virtue of the above described writ, I will hold an inquisition upon the property described in said writ, on Tuesday, the 11th of June, by adjournment, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making a partition of the said property among the said plaintiff, and defendants, in the manner that I am commanded by the said writ, at which time and place the said defendants, and all others, may attend, if they think proper so to do.

The property described in the said writ, is as follows, viz: All that piece of land situate partly in the city of Pittsburgh, and partly in the township of Pitt, in the county of Allegheny, being that portion of the northernmost of the two lots numbered nine in the plan of lots annexed to the last will and testament of Andrew Watson, dec'd, late of the said county, which the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and recorded in book T, 2, page 23, conveyed unto the said plaintiff and defendants, bounded by the public road, as laid out, in pursuance of an order of Court, A. D. 1827, by lots, Numbers Two, Three, and Seven in the said plan, and by a line running parallel with, and at the distance of ten feet from, the Northernmost boundary line of the said lot number Nine.

All that certain other piece of land, situate in the said township of Pitt, being the whole of the southernmost lot, number nine, as described in the said plan, annexed to the last will and testament of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, and being also that portion of the land formerly occupied by Philadelphia street, and of the northernmost of the said two lots numbers nine, contained between the aforesaid new road, the said southernmost lot, number nine, and the lines of the said southernmost lot, number nine, produced until they meet the said new road, which said piece of land is the same that was conveyed to the said plaintiff and defendants by the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, by a deed bearing date the twenty second day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, recorded in book T, 2, page 23, &c. and also, by an agreement bearing the same date, and recorded in book T, 2, page 27, &c.

WM. LECKY, Sheriff.
May 31, 1833—3t

CITY BATHS.

J. B. VASHON has the pleasure to inform the Citizens of Pittsburgh, and Visitors here, that his

CITY BATHS,

In Third street, between Market and Ferry streets,

Are now prepared, *in the first rate Style*, for the use of all who may be disposed to enjoy the luxury of bathing.

☞ He takes this opportunity to invite the patronage of the Public, and is determined to merit their favor, by the strictest attention to their comfort and gratification.
May 21—3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having hydrants, or in any way using the water from the City Water Works, that the annual assessment of water rents, ordered by the City Ordinance of the 28th January, 1833, has been submitted to and approved by the Water Committee, and that the Water Committee have ordered the payment of all water rents to be made on or before the 10th day of June, 1833. By order of the Water Committee.

M. RAHM,
Assessor and Collector.

N. B. Appeals from assessment of water tax must be made to the Water Committee, on or before 31st May, 1833.
May 21, 1833.

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

National Portrait Gallery.

THE National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans—conducted by James B. Longacre, Philadelphia, and James Herring, New York—under the superintendence of the American Academy of the Fine Arts. The Number sent as a specimen, contains the Portraits of Israel Putnam, Andrew Jackson, and Miss Sedgewick—price 50 cents per number, or $6 per year. Those wishing to subscribe for the above work, will please call at the Bookstore of

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. May 31, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
March 22. No. 63, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D, WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.
Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE.
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO 66. WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

40 BBLS. best Tanners' Oil;
As also, a sample of Roebling's Manufactured Pittsburgh Glue—warranted in quality equal to any in the market, and will be put up to order.

IN STORE,
20 bbls. Bank Oil;
20 do Shore Oil—
Direct from Boston, and for sale, on very fair terms, by H. F. SCHWEPPE.
May 3, 1833—2mo

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a

General Commission and Forwarding Business.

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Duty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

OFFICE
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes:

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.
Interest allowed on Special Deposits.
Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.
February 1.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Ex'rs.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.
Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

J. B. VASHON

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his

Shaving, Hair Dressing,

AND FANCY ESTABLISHMENT,

To No. 59 Third street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he is prepared and may be constantly found ready to attend to all those who may favor him with their custom. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all those who may patronize him, and hopes that the disposition to please, heretofore evinced, will secure him that liberal encouragement received during the last four years, and for which he tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ He has just received a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, *Perfumery, Cosmetics*, &c. &c. comprizing every article in his line of business, which may be had low.
May 10, 1833—2m

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

JOHN BLAIR,
Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,
NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do

Cloth.
German Swag Tops;
French Tiara do
English Baloon do
American Rifle do

English Turbans,
Of Lustre Seal;
Chinchilla;
Cloth, Velvet;
French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.
December 4.—1y

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

A Second Hand Piano Forte
FOR SALE LOW.

APPLY to the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette. April 26, 1833—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS.
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } Ex'rs.
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water stree

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated: a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

BRITISH LUSTRE,
For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to—*
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*
July 10, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it